

## Historic, archived document

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NATIONAL FOREST  
LASSEN  
NORTH HALF  
MAP

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TO THE PUBLIC.

The Lassen National Forest has a gross area of 1,397,000 acres and a net area of public lands of 1,045,014 acres. It embraces parts of Shasta, Plumas, Lassen, Tehama, and Butte Counties. Its highest mountains are Lassen Peak, 10,437 feet (an active volcano which broke into eruption May 30, 1914; broke off mountain, 5,400 feet; Prospect Peak, 9,200 feet; Harkness Peak, 8,200 feet; Barney Butte, 7,880 feet; Butte Mountain, 7,831 feet; Tamarack Mountain, 7,494 feet; Keddie Peak, 7,200 feet; Black Mountain, 7,000 feet; and Crater Mountain, 7,000 feet.

Its principal streams, which are well stocked with fish, are: Feather River, Pit River, Susan River, Hat Creek, Owl Creek, Battle Creek, Mill Creek, Deer Creek, Butte Creek, Chico Creek, Warner Creek, and King's Creek. The Forest abounds in lakes, the principal ones being Eagle Lake, on the east boundary, Bidwell, Snag, Tillman, Elmer, Juniper, Caribou, Pulman, Grassy, Manzanita, and Willow Lakes, the greater portion of which are well stocked with fish. (Its topographic features are shown in detail on the following U. S. G. S. quadrangles: Bodding, Lassen Peak, Red Bluff, Chico, Bidwell Bar, Honey Lake, and Moleto Lava beds.)

REMEMBER  
The National Forests are the great recreational grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.  
Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE  
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS  
LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN  
Don't  
The National Forests belong to the people. Don't  
It  
This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Lassen National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

RESOURCES.

The Forest contains 11,662,000,000 feet of timber with an estimated value of \$24,000,000. It provides summer range for 12,000 head of cattle and horses, 200 hogs, and 40,000 sheep. The streams are capable of extensive power development. The Forest on approximately one quarter of the Forest has been systematically cruised for the following logging chances, which are outlined in red on the map, along the route of the Feresley and Lassen Railroad (partially completed). Detailed information has been compiled and may be secured by corresponding with the Forest Supervisor, at Red Bluff, or the District Forester, at San Francisco, Cal.

MCCOY FLAT CHANCE 8,160 acres National Forest Land.			
	Total stand M feet S. M.	To be cut M feet S. M.	Stumpage per M feet M feet.
Yellow pine.....	50,877	35,474	\$2.50
White fir.....	25,519	19,189	.50
Sugar pine.....	2,495	1,981	2.50
Cedar.....	154	94	.50
Oak.....	75,965	60,395	*\$2.15
*Average: Estimated cost of production.....\$10.45 per M feet. Estimated average selling price.... 15.35 per M feet.			

WILLARD CHANCE. 10,240 acres National Forest Land.			
	Total stand M feet S. M.	To be cut M feet S. M.	Stumpage per M feet M feet.
Yellow pine.....	85,327	68,105	\$2.75
White fir.....	35,846	21,068	.75
Red fir.....	17,083	13,770	.75
Sugar pine.....	10,873	6,498	2.75
Oak.....	7,011	4,887	1.00
Douglas fir.....	14,542	8,453	1.00
	174,631	*77,693	*\$1.97
*Average: Estimated cost of production.....\$10.74 per M feet. Estimated average selling price.... 15.10 per M feet.			

SUSAN CANYON CHANCE. 9,240 acres National Forest Land.			
	Total stand M feet S. M.	To be cut M feet S. M.	Stumpage per M feet M feet.
Yellow pine.....	94,084	65,858.8	\$2.50
White fir.....	38,104	28,882.2	.50
Douglas fir.....	3,034	1,944.4	1.25
Oak.....	3,109	2,178.8	1.25
Sugar pine.....	7,807	4,684.2	2.80
	144,138	100,416.9	*\$2.22
*Average: Estimated cost of production.....\$10.85 per M feet. Estimated average selling price.... 15.52 per M feet.			

DUCK LAKE CHANCE. 6,770 acres National Forest Land.			
	Total stand M feet S. M.	To be cut M feet S. M.	Stumpage per M feet M feet.
Yellow pine.....	84,070	64,210	\$2.00
White fir.....	8,899	7,583	1.00
Sugar pine.....	1,410	973	2.00
Red fir.....	1,077	616	1.00
	75,456	63,382	*\$2.45
*Average: Estimated cost of production.....\$10.90 per M feet. Estimated average selling price.... 16.59 per M feet.			

NORVAL FLAT CHANCE. 11,480 acres National Forest Land.			
	Total stand M feet S. M.	To be cut M feet S. M.	Stumpage per M feet M feet.
Yellow pine.....	127,178	87,755	\$2.15
White fir.....	6,136	5,207	1.00
	133,314	92,962	*\$2.02
*Average: Estimated cost of production.....\$10.85 per M feet. Estimated average selling price.... 16.45 per M feet.			

RECREATION FEATURES.

Battle Creek Meadows, Morgan's Hot Springs, Warner Valley, Butte Meadows, Sulphur Creek, Feather River Meadows, Deer Creek, Butte Creek, Pine Creek, Upper Hat Creek, Manzanita Lake, Eagle Lake, and Susan River, offer many beautiful camping sites which can be readily reached by motor vehicles or teams. Good hotels are located at the first four named places.

There are many desirable summer residence sites at different points within the Forest, which may be leased at a nominal rental.

Numerous ice caves, The Geyser, The Boiling Lake, Devil's Kitchen, Bumpass Hell, Cinder Cove, Lassen Peak, Snag Lake, Grassy Lake, Willow Lake, Silver Lake, Juniper Lake, Caribou Lakes, Mill Creek Canyon, and Deer Creek Canyon, offer many delightful camping grounds which can be reached by saddle horses and pack trails, and are some of the most wonderful natural phenomena found in the United States.

The best fishing is found in Manzanita Lake, Willow Lake, Snag Lake, Grassy Lake, Thomas Lake, Silver Lake, Eagle Lake, Battle Creek, Martin Creek, Mill Creek, Feather River, Warner Creek, King's Creek, and Susan River.

Deer abound in all parts of the Forest. North of Susan River and east of Hat Creek the magnificent mule deer, or white tail, are found in considerable numbers.

Ducks and geese are found in large numbers in all the streams and lakes on the northeast part of the Forest.

Antelope are found in the vicinity of Champ's Flat and Goose Valleys but are not allowed to be hunted. Geese are found over the entire Forest. Sage hens are found in Champ's Flat and territory north and east of this place.

Quail are not plentiful. Mountain quail, in small numbers, are found on the Sacramento Slopes and in Mill, Blue, Deer, Warner, and Hat Creeks.

The chief points of interest are Lassen Peak, Cinder Cone (the most recent volcanic activity in the United States, except Lassen), Bumpass Hell (hot springs), Devil's Kitchen, Morgan's Hot Springs, Drake's Hot Springs, The Geyser, Boiling (Tararose) Lake, Eagle Lake, Snag and Bidwell Lakes (famed by the lava flow from Cinder Cone).

Saddle horses, pack outfit, and guides, can usually be obtained at the following points:

Mineral Post Office, Morgan Springs, Drake Springs, C. H. Lee's in Warner Valley, Chester, Susanville, Red Bluff, Viola, Butte Meadows, or Jonesville.

The table on pages 9 and 10 shows the distances of various points from different railway stations:

Name.	Red Bluff.	Bodding.	Chico.	Keddie.	Susanville.
Red Bluff.....	<b>Observe</b>	35	40	156	103
Lassen Peak.....	60	65	96	77	62
Cinder Cone.....	60	78	96	77	62
Bumpass Hell.....	58	69	94	75	60
The Geyser.....	66	76	85	66	51
Snag Lake.....	68	78	88	64	49
Morgan Springs.....	49	75	90	70	25
Bodding.....	83	<b>The</b>	75	161	129
Drake Springs.....	72	78	91	71	57
Manzanita Lake.....	52	60	88	58	69
Mineral.....	43	77	80	77	62
Chester.....	77	101	78	53	28
Burney.....	100	90	140	120	60
Chico.....	40	75	<b>Woodman's</b>	124	99
Hat Creek Post Office.....	101	61	141	120	60
Westwood.....	92	136	87	50	23
Eagle Lake.....	113	190	113	76	13
Butte Meadows.....	75	110	85	52	38
Jonesville.....	80	115	40	49	90
Lyonsville.....	83	69	73	92	75
Keddie.....	129	161	134	122	78
Coppervale.....	97	122	92	46	18
Westwood Junction.....	97	122	92	51	19
Feather Lake.....	138	143	108	63	33
Hog Flat Reservoir.....	130	127	97	58	12
McVoy Reservoir.....	82	122	85	54	18
Robber Creek.....	88	133	121	82	25
Silver Lake.....	104	141	101	69	28
Susanville.....	113	138	109	64	<b>Trails.</b>

FIRES.

The Murken Bench fire of July 21, 1910, burned over 10,291 acres, destroying 3,000,000 feet of timber valued at \$5,000. This fire raged for 25 days before it was controlled.

The Big Springs fire of August 12, 1910, burned over an area of 11,360 acres, and killed 75 per cent of the standing timber; this fire raged for 31 days and cost \$1,000 to extinguish.

The Digger Creek fire of September 17, 1911, burned over 800 acres and cost \$500 to extinguish. This fire burned for 8 days.

Twenty-seven per cent of all fires which start in the Forests are due to human carelessness or ignorance. Help to conserve the timber and water supply, the wild animal and game life, the scenic beauty of the Forests, and the future prosperity and wage-producing commodity of this area, by observing the six rules and aiding in every possible manner in preventing and suppressing fires in the Forest.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Forest is administered by a forest supervisor, deputy forest supervisor, 7-year long rangers, 2 clerks, and 22 short-term men, who work during the fire seasons. The supervisor's office is at Red Bluff from October 15 to May 15, and at Mineral during the summer. District rangers are stationed at Mineral, Hat Creek, Butte Meadows, and Coppervale.

Short-term men are stationed every summer at the following points:

Whitmore, Big Springs, Viola, Hall's Flat, Harvey Valley, Clover Valley, Lyonsville, Chester, Feather River Meadows, Warner Valley, and at the following lookout stations: Turner Mountain, Mages Peak, Prospect Peak, Harvey Mountain, Fog Leg Mountain, and Colby Mountain. The lookouts are stationed at points where the best view of the surrounding territory can be obtained; and to secure a bird's-eye view of the Forest you should make it a point to visit these lookouts, who will gladly point out all points of interest to you.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

# NORTH HALF LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA

MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

1915

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
~ DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

